

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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NO. 207.

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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrator.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrator.

HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

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March 16, 1863—*Yeoman copy.*

J. M. GRAY,  
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Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

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### Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.—T. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Widner, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

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Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

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BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.—John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.—Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

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Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

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John C. Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

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1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardstown.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Smart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphon, Augusta.

10th Dist.—W. L. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Hardy Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COUNSELOR'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapez, Hartwood.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owles, Burkville.

7th Dist.—R. D. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

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J. B. VAN DYNE,  
Master of Trains.

May 4, 1863.

### Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

#### SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.

2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.

3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.

4th District—N. R. Black, Union.

5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.

6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.

7th District—Wm. A. Henry, Union.

8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.

9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 23, 1863.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

## The Pursuit and Capture of Morgan.

Though time has passed since the raid of Morgan into the States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and his subsequent capture, I have thought that a short history of the pursuit would not be uninteresting to your readers. About the 20th of June I received orders from Brig. Gen. Hobson to have my regiment in readiness to leave Columbia for Tompkinsville at a moment's notice. Well convinced by experience of the importance of Columbia as a position to defend Kentucky from a threatening enemy who was on the south banks of the Cumberland, I freely expressed to the General my fears of going so far as Tompkinsville. I said, we are throwing open a gate of ninety miles; Morgan is making a feint to draw us off; the moment he succeeds he will cross at Burksville, pass through Columbia, capture Col. Hanson and his command, and, if he has the courage, will capture the city of Louisville and sack it before we can retrieve our error and overtake him. Gen. Hobson fully coincided with me as to the error of the movement, but had to obey the order, as it came from a superior in point of position. Frequently on our march did we express our fears and predict what might take place from leaving so long a line exposed. On his own responsibility he left his infantry at Kay's Cross roads to defeat, if possible, any attempt of the enemy to cross at Burksville, being well convinced that he would attempt to cross the Cumberland at that point. With his cavalry he occupied Tompkinsville. Here, I suppose, General Judah, seeing his error, ordered him back to Marrow Bone, still nearer to Burksville than the Cross-roads. The unnecessary and useless march had much decreased the efficiency of our cavalry. On the second day of July I was ordered by General Hobson to send two hundred men under a competent officer, if possible, to go into Burksville. I sent Captain Hardin, an officer I had every confidence in. They soon fell in with the pickets of the enemy and drove them six miles. Being overwhelmed here by superior forces of the enemy they were forced to retreat, fighting all the way back, often hand to hand. A courier requested me to form in line of battle. I had only some ninety men with me, the rest being all on duty. The retreating men galloped gallantly into line when they came up, and with a shout we dashed on the enemy, who soon gave way. They made three desperate dashes at our short line, but well directed fire drove them back each time. After this a few well directed shots from the battery gave them a final repulse. Three of my men, whose horses gave out on the retreat, were forced to surrender, and after that were brutally shot. Two of the three died.

General Hobson, now convinced that the enemy were in force at Burksville, despatched a courier to Brigadier General Shuckelford, whose command were at the Cross-roads. With great alacrity this efficient officer brought his command forward. Early the next morning they started a strong command of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to a point on the Burksville and Columbia road. A courier was despatched to Brigadier General Judah information him of what had been done. He immediately on reception started another courier ordering the force started in the morning back. The command was immediately obeyed, and thus was Morgan saved from having his command cut into and captured on the banks of the Cumberland. In the meantime Morgan had passed on to Columbia, where a most gallant defense was made by Capt. Carter with one hundred and fifty men of Wolford's regiment. Forced to retire, after the loss of their gallant leader, they gave warning to Col. Wolford. Morgan then attacked Col. Moore at the Green river bridge, who had only a few hundred men with him, but sufficient to gain a glorious victory on the anniversary of our National birthday. Marching on after their repulse, they attacked Col. Hanson and his regiment. After a most glorious defense worthy of Kentuckians, they were forced to surrender to ten times their number. In the meantime Gen. Hobson had commenced his pursuit, after being delayed many hours. We started on the 4th day of July, and rode all day and night. Being encumbered with a wagon train, the roads wretched, and the night dark we only made five miles in ten hours. As it was my time to guard the train, I felt sorely tempted to have a glorious bonfire. You might as well start a tortoise to catch a rabbit as a command with a train to catch John Morgan. The next morning Gen. Hobson left the infantry, wagons, and artillery and proceeded with his cavalry. We rested from 4 o'clock P.M. until 11 o'clock P.M. the 4th of the month. We pursued him all night. At day break we fell in with Brigadier General Shuckelford with his cavalry and part of his artillery, and then continued our march to Lebanon where we fell in with Col. Wolford and his brigade. Here Gen. Hobson received order from Gen. Burnside to assume full command over Wolford, Shuckelford, and his own cavalry and pursue Morgan until he was overtaken. Marched from Lebanon our way to Bardstown in pursuit until one o'clock A.M. Slept two hours and started again at three o'clock P.M. At night we were forced to stop until we could procure rations by the Louisville and Nashville railroads. Started again in pursuit early Tuesday. Found that the enemy were going toward Brandenburg with the evident intention of invading Indiana. By night we were in nine miles of Brandenburg. The General wishing to co-operate with the gunboats and make a night attack, proceeded with a small escort to Rock Haven. We found the gunboats had gone up the river. It was nearly one o'clock A.M. before he returned. Finding the men overcome with fatigue and want of sleep, and almost impossible to arouse, he concluded reluctantly to wait until daylight. We reached the river as the last boat load of the enemy had crossed. The enemy burnt one boat; the other was dispatched to Louisville to obtain others to aid us in crossing. The St. Louis, which was at Rock Haven a few miles above, came down and we commenced crossing. By night we had quite a fleet and were occupied until morning in crossing. We marched all day Wednesday, witnessing burnt mills and houses by the vandal enemy; also the scene of the skirmish with the Indiana militia. The towns were thronged with an excited people, who received us with joyous acclamations. We marched to a late hour in the night; and then up again before daylight. Here our new commissary department was started. The ladies met us everywhere with abundant provisions and cheered us on with patriotic songs. If it had not been for their timely and efficient aid in supplying food for the men it would have been impossible to have overtaken the enemy; and to the

patriotic women of Indiana and Ohio a large share is due of the honor of taking the energetic and untiring Confederate chieftain. Nor were we fed with a sparse hand. The magnificient hospitality and kind and open greeting did away with the prejudices of false tradition of Yankee stinginess, and many a brave Kentucky youth surrendered at discretion to the warm greeting and sweet smiles of the fair daughters of Indiana and Ohio. The broad State of Indiana is passed, her brave militia swarm from every road to aid in catching the wily foe, but still the guerrilla chieftain keeps ahead. Sweeping the horses from both sides of the road, and leaving us his own broken down ones, the advantage is greatly in his favor. But the untiring and indefatigable leader of the expedition, Gen. Hobson, and the patient, enthusiastic Shuckelford, and the patient, enthusiastic Wolford, and all the glorious leaders of the Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee regiments, with their untiring men, were sleepless in their determination to overhaul and destroy the rebel command.

Not a man dreamed of failure. Horse after horse broke down. Men marched day and night to try and keep up with their command, hoping that they would some way become possessed of a horse or a mule by which they could rejoin their comrades and aid in catching the rebel force. Some would fail, but I have known of others who would walk nearly three days and nights, and then come in, with radiant face, upon some cast-off horse of the enemy. Others would fail to obtain an animal to proceed, but would make their way to Cincinnati, report to headquarters, and eventually, under the gallant Rue, had the honor of capturing the great chieftain himself. With such spirit and such determination it was impossible not to succeed. We make a circle around Cincinnati, never more than thirteen miles from the city during the long day's journey. Days and weeks have passed, but still the rebel chieftain keeps about the same distance ahead. When will the people lead us? Why do they not barricade all the roads? But the rebel chief flies so fast that they have no time. At last the trees are fallen—the enemy's speed is checked. With renewed hope we continue the pursuit; bridges are burnt, but the patriotic people have temporary new ones built, and we pursue without delay. For nearly twenty days and nights we have been in the saddle. We are only a few hours behind the enemy. We ride all night; men, for want of rest, stagger in their saddles; hope has almost fled, except from a few gallant leaders who still continue to cheer and encourage their men. Cheer up, men, we will soon have him; he has run into a rat-trap with but one opening, and that we have. We would rather see that believe. Still the patient leaders would say, "Have faith, by twelve o'clock we will have him;" but the exhausted men had lost hope—when lo! the distant boom of the cannon is heard. Every man is instantly full of life—the long expected triumph is at hand. After seven hundred miles of pursuit we are about to meet the enemy in deadly grapple, and every man is more than ready for the issue. Boom! boom! boom! go the cannon; even the weary and dejected horses are inspired, and move with greater energy. We approach closer and closer; at last we receive an order from Gen. Hobson, who had pushed far ahead with the advance, to fall back to a cross road, as the enemy are trying to retreat in that direction. We about-face, but from the thick undergrowth armed men pressed into our lines. Mistaken for militia, one of the officers jokingly says: "Are you butternuts?" "Yes, sir." Astonished at the quick reply, he says: "Are you rebels?" "Yes, sir." "Are you John Morgan men?" "Yes, sir." "Then be so good as to throw down your arms," and down they go. One young Lieutenant rides up to a Federal officer and inquires "What command is this?" "My friend I guess you are in the wrong pew. This is Colonel Jacob's command." "I guess as how I am," is the cool reply, as he surrenders. We soon form in line of battle. The Confederates press on. The Federals, confident of victory, shout "Come in, come in." Some, astonished, obey. Others press back when the men with finger on trigger and faces aglow with eagerness are given word to fire. Almost with a simultaneous bang, off go the guns, and many a Confederate falls beneath that concentrated fire. The gallant Wolford orders the charge; with drawn sabres the gallant 1st and 8th Kentucky cavalry rush to the conflict. The enemy fled before the relentless move. A flag of truce is sent in offering to surrender. Unconditional surrender is demanded. It is accepted, and soon we have hundreds of Morgan's band, with Col. Dick Morgan, marching before us as prisoners of war. They are marched to the river and shipped. We have no time to tarry; Morgan has escaped. We pursue. That night we rest. The enemy has passed towards day. By General Hobson's orders, General Shuckelford pursues. Col. Wolford commands one brigade. I am assigned to the command of the other. Over hill and dale we pursue. We gain on them. We take some prisoners. Our advance is in constant skirmish with their rear guard. We approach nearer and nearer; our skirmishers are thrown forward to the right and left; the bullets fly thick and fast. The enemy take a strong position. The Federals, to save blood if possible, send in a flag of truce and demands surrender. They demand an hour to consider; forty minutes is given. The result is a surrender of a thousand men and horses. In the pursuit we travelled nearly sixty miles in about eight hours, but still the guerrilla chieftain is not taken. During the pendency of the negotiations for surrender, he slipped off, deserting his men. The next morning Gen. Shuckelford organizes an expedition, taking a thousand of the best horses and again pursues the fleeing foe. A week passed, several hundred miles more are cleared.

Morgan approaches Pennsylvania Major Rue, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, commanding detachments of the 9th and 11th Kentucky Cavalry, and other stragglers from different regiments, freshly mounted and sent ahead by order of Gen. Burnside on the cars, come up in the nick of time. Two roads come to a common road. The struggle is which shall arrive first. Morgan leads Rue, almost despairing, pursues on. Seeing a road leading off, almost by intuition he asks of a bystander, "Does that road come into this one again, and is it nearer to the joint where they approach than the main road?" "It does, and is much nearer." With renewed hope, he dashes off and ran in ahead some 150 yards and rapidly formed a line of battle. Morgan, with his usual audacity, sends in a flag of truce and demands an unconditional surrender. Rue indignantly informs the messenger that he does not belong to the militia, that he cannot be deceived in that manner, that he is a Major of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, and that if Morgan does not surrender at once he will fire upon him. The officer replied with an oath that the 9th Kentucky Cavalry was everywhere. Morgan finding he could not impose on Rue by the flag of truce, tries another dodge. He now

informs him that he had already surrendered to some Ohio militia captain, and that he had paroled them. This Captain was a captive in Morgan's hands. He informs Morgan that he will pay no attention to any such surrender, and that he will hold him and his command until his superior, General Shuckelford, arrives. In about one hour the General makes his appearance, and then Morgan surrenders, and thus ends the most remarkable chase known in history. As the leader of the expedition, Brigadier-General Hobson, for his quick comprehension, untiring energy, and unfailing amiability and kindness to all his subordinates, deserves all praise. If permitted to have acted according to his own judgment, he would have stopped Morgan's career on the banks of the Cumberland. Foiled in this, he starts in pursuit, and never stops in that pursuit until he brings his foe to bay. Brigadier General Shuckelford, and Colonel Wolford, also deserve the highest praise, and, indeed, where all did their duty, from the highest to the lowest, it appears almost invidious to mention names.

The gunboats at Buffington were of the greatest service in preventing the Confederates from crossing and in shelling the woods. I am informed by eye witness their artillery practice was beautiful. Thus has ended, at least for the present, the career of John Morgan. By the untiring energy and indomitable courage of the devoted band who pursued him, Kentucky this day has peace. The pursuit developed one fact. The almost impossibility of overtaking and heading a cavalry force under a bold sagacious leader, left to his own fertile resources. The great difficulty the Federal officers have to contend with, is the large number of excellent cavalry the Confederates have. Large outrunning ours at least until recently, they swarm in front of their armies, fifty, sixty, and even a hundred miles, obtaining every intelligence, whilst preventing any from being obtained in regard to the position, number, or time destroying railroads, bridges, and communication from one point to another and cutting off unnecessary supplies. Our cavalry officers hitherto have had great difficulties to contend with. Half armed and always outnumbered greatly, many times fractions of regiments having to fight whole brigades of the enemy. This is becoming now more equal. But what we want particularly, independent of the cavalry that should remain with the great armories, is from eighty to one hundred thousand cavalry, in squads of from five to ten thousand, divided into mounted infantry and regular cavalry, with some artillery, under glorious leaders, who have the brain to conceive and the nerve to execute, movements of their own art; at the same time with telegraph wires from headquarters to paralyze their energies, but with almost unlimited power, subject only to the department at Washington. If we had such a force in the field at the present time, under competent leaders, we could strike at the very vitals of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and bring them to terms in less than ninety days. All the railroads in the South could be destroyed and kept so. Every State, unless it might be Texas—and that also if we had infantry as a nucleus—could be desolated. If asked where you would sustain such a force, the answer is ready: just as Morgan and the Confederate cavalry sustain theirs—off of the country invaded. Such a force would break up all communication and prevent the rapid concentration of one rebel force to sustain another, which came so near being disastrous to McClellan in the seven days' fight near Richmond, and lately against Rosecrans. The enemy could not meet such a force. Their present cavalry would be abundantly employed by our regular cavalry, and they have neither the men nor the horses to organize such a body of cavalry. We have both, and the sooner we employ them the sooner this unhappy war will be terminated.

Respectfully,  
RICHARD T. JACOB,  
Colonel of the late 9th Ky. Cav.

[From the Little Rock, (Arkansas) Union.]  
Interesting Extracts from Rebel Letters.

A rebel mail-carrier by the name of Correll, found, a few days since, himself and mail in the possession of Provost Marshal General Chandler. We give below that portion of such letters as we have received, which will be of interest to our readers. Love matters are of no interest to the public, hence we omit them in making the following extracts:

An officer writes to his sister Mollie that the condition of the army under command of General Price is very bad. "Desertions," he says, "are daily occurrences, and if some means are not resorted as a preventive, but will be of interest to our readers. Love matters are of no interest to the public, hence we omit them in making the following extracts:

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An officer writes

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 23, 1863.

**A** set of fiendish Abolition agitators from Missouri have issued a call for an Abolition Convention at Louisville, on the 8th January next. These men having been foiled in the infamous purposes and designs in regard to Missouri, by the good sense of Mr. Lincoln, have turned their attention to Kentucky. Having been defeated in their effort to inaugurate the Jim Lane-Jennison policy in their own State, they wish to bring the same terrible evil upon Kentucky, a State which has, thus far, enjoyed comparative peace and quiet from the political agitations which have cursed Missouri.

The purpose of these political agitators is impudent, revolutionary, and fiendish. This movement threatens the peace, safety, and honor of Kentucky. It is fraught with mischief and with imminent peril, and whatever is necessary, to prevent the foul wrong and outrage upon a loyal State, should be resorted to.

We are opposed to allowing our State to be desecrated by such a meeting. If there cannot be found some Col. Gilbert to suppress these disturbers of the public peace, and real enemies to law, order, and the Union cause, let the people—the brave honest, loyal people—in the exercise of a high duty to themselves, their families, and their State, expel the incendiaries. They should be handled without gloves.

This convention will be more mischievous to the Union cause in Kentucky than the rebel convention, which was suppressed by Col. Gilbert, could have been if it had been left alone.

The people of Louisville should not permit this conclave of political assassins to meet.

This is no time for Abolition agitations in Kentucky—no time for partisan agitations of any kind. They can do no good, but they are powerful for mischief. Rather than fold our arms and permit a gang of intermeddling Abolitionists to inaugurate the wretched state of affairs which have prevailed in Kansas and Missouri, we would be willing for a resort to the extremest measures to avert the evil. Kentucky has been a loyal State—true to her duty and her allegiance—her loyalty is of the purest and most disinterested character—vindicated and proven by a firm, unalterable support of the Nation in this death struggle. She has done her duty, her whole duty, and will continue to do it. But, while she is so zealous and faithful in the full discharge of her whole duty to the country, she will not accept any treatment short of that which is due to a loyal State. She will not quietly submit to any and every outrage and insult which fanatics and revolutionists may attempt. Her rights, her constitution, and her laws, the peace, safety, and honor of the State, and her people, must and shall be respected. She does not intend to suffer an attack from any source, or faction, under the convenient pretense of freedom of speech. The convention of traitors who met in this city last March was suppressed, and she honors Col. Gilbert for the noble stand which he took. With equal unanimity will she honor that officer who, in the proper and judicious exercise of his duty to the State, and to the Union, shall crush this equally, mischievous and revolutionary movement on the part of the Missouri Jacobins.

**The** Departments of the Cumberland and of Mississippi have been consolidated under General Grant. General Rosecrans has been removed and Gen. Thomas put in command of the Army of the Cumberland.

These changes are important. What in

fluence they will have on the army and the "situation," we will not now say. We have

our opinion on these important changes, but, as it will do no good to indulge in speculations, at this time, we await the development of future events.

In the midst of all changes, and circumstances, our faith in the grand result is as clear as a sunbeam.

Rosecrans has the confidence of his army, and he leaves the position where he has won so much honor, with a reputation which a generous people will always accord to him. If he never fights another battle, history will speak of him as a gallant and accomplished soldier, who did much for his country. Thomas is worthy of any position in which he may be put.

General Grant's deeds are a part of the history of the country, and a very large part of our country esteem him among the best Generals of this war.

**I**t must be apparent to every sensible man in the United States that we need more soldiers in the field. Every thing ought to be done by the Government to promote volunteering, and it is the duty of the people to respond with alacrity and cheerfulness to the call for troops. The terms offered are most liberal—ten times more liberal than were ever offered by any Government. These generous offers are made to freemen to fight their own battles, and support, defend, and protect their own Government which blesses and protects them. They are not called upon to fight the battles of tyrants, but their own. What nobler call could be made? While patriotism calls upon them to make sacrifices, they should be comforted with the reflection that the bounty and pay is liberal enough to enable them to support their families and all who are dependent upon them.

The loyal States are filled with young men who have no one to support. How can they reconcile it to their sense of duty to hold back when the Nation needs their services? 'Twas not thus with our fathers.

They made sacrifices for us, in order to give us a good Government. Shall not their children do something to preserve the glorious heritage given to their keeping?

**T**hey are having a nice time of it on the Potomac. Meade escaped from Lee, and now, according to Washington dispatches, Lee has escaped from Meade. Lee pursued Meade from the Rapidan to Washington, and now Meade is pursuing Lee on the back track. Consummate strategy!

**R**eligious Notice.

Rev. D. R. Campbell, D. D., will preach in the Baptist Church, in this city, on Saturday morning, and on Sabbath, morning and evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

**T**he regular passenger trains commenced running again on the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington railroad on Wednesday. The freight trains will begin to run soon.

**S**ilas N. Hodges, Esq., who was under indictment in the Franklin Circuit Court for killing Frank Perry, in the month of July, 1862, was tried at the present term and acquitted. The jury made a verdict within a few moments after retiring. W. H. Sneed assisted Mr. Scott in the prosecution. Messrs. Lindsey, Carpenter, Jno. M. Harlan, and Major conducted the defense. The case, though tedious from the multitude of witnesses, resulted, as every intelligent person acquainted with the facts knew it would, in a prompt and honorable acquittal.

**G**RAND LODGE OF MASON'S IN KENTUCKY.—The following are the Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

Thos. Sadler, of Paris, G. M.  
Isaac H. Caldwell, of Hopkinsville, D. G. M.

Wm. J. Landrum, of Mayfield, G. S. W.  
M. J. Williams, of Napoleon, G. J. W.  
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Tr.  
J. M. McCorkle, of Greensburg, G. Sec.  
H. A. Hunter, of Louisville, G. Chap.  
Robert C. Mathews, of Louisville, G. S. T.

**T**he Louisville Journal, of Oct. 22, says, we are able to state on assurances which we deem entirely trustworthy, that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky.

We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot amongst us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief.

**C**ol. G. W. Gallup who commands in the Sandy region keeps his forces actively employed. On the 13th a squad of the 39th Kentucky arrived in Cincinnati having in charge fifty rebel prisoners, principally captured in Wisco, county, Va. He has one hundred more in his camp.

**T**he following named officers leave the army on the 1st of December to take their seats in the United States House of Representatives: Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Third district, Ohio; Gen. John A. Garfield, Nineteenth district, Ohio; Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, Sixth district, Indiana; Gen. Green Clay Smith, Sixth district, Kentucky; Gen. Ben. F. Lom, Seventh district, Missouri; Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., First district, Missouri; Col. Wm. R. Morrison, Twelfth district, Illinois.

**L**ieutenant Colonel P. Burgess Hunt, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, reached his home, in Lexington, on Tuesday last. Colonel H. was in command of the regiment in the battle of the first day, when he was shot through the left knee. His wound is very severe, but we are glad to learn that he is doing well, and will probably be able to come out, with the assistance of crutches, in a short time. It was at first thought he would certainly have to lose his limb by amputation, but he is luckily recovering without such a misfortune. He is a popular and noble officer, and we hope he will soon be sufficiently restored to resume his command.

**T**HE OBSTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage however to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron-clads to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans.

**B**ATTLE-FIELD NOMENCLATURE.—A Chattanooga correspondent says that the name of Chickamauga means "stagnant water," or still water. It was so named because of the apparent stillness or stagnancy of the water in this river.

Chattanooga is the Cherokee for hawk's nest or eagle's nest. The town was originally the head quarters of John Ross, the Cherokee chief. It received its name from its location, being surrounded on all sides by mountains, the poetic vision of the red man seeing in it an exact resemblance to a hawk's nest—albeit, I suppose, Bragg's definition of it would be "hornet's nest."

Rossville, to which our army fell back after the second day's fight, was named in honor of John Ross.

**L**ATEST NEWS.

**K**NOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 17.  
To Major-General Halleck, Washington:

On the 8th inst., the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly despatched a brigade of cavalry around Rogersville to intercept the enemy's retreat, and, with a considerable body of infantry and artillery, moved to Bull's Gap.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., I advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs where they found the enemy strongly posted, and offering stubborn resistance. Skirmishing continued until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, driving the enemy in confusion until dark. During the night the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving their dead on the field and most of their wounded in our hands. We pursued in the morning with infantry and cavalry.

The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but, owing to a misunderstanding, were allowed to pass with a slight check. The pursuit was continued until evening, when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place. Gen. Shackelford, with the cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position, but he has driven them completely from the State, capturing the fort at Zollicoffer, and burning the long railroad bridge there, and, firing other bridges, and destroying three locomotives and about thirty-five cars. His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol. Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerably greater. About 150 prisoners have been taken.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

The Republican of this evening says that Lee has escaped from Gen. Meade and is making his way back toward Gordonsville and Richmond as fast as possible. The route is by the way of Warrenton, and the theory in military circles is that this sudden retrograde movement of Lee had been caused by the bold entree into Virginia of Burnside.

There is no occasion for further secrecy, and we announce that Major-General U. S. Grant assumes command of the armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and Kentucky, with plenary powers, and left this city yesterday morning for Nashville to assume the direction of affairs at Chattanooga. General Thomas takes command of General Rosecrans's army, General Rosecrans being ordered to Cincinnati, and to report to the Adjutant General at Washington.

(Lou. Jour., Oct. 21.)

**T**he "Iron Brigade," being in the 1st division, 1st corps, and composed of the 19th Indiana, 2d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, and 24th Michigan, is to be sent West, each regiment to its own State, to recruit up to the maximum standard before taking the field again. The Governors of the respective States are to give furloughs, as they judge expedient, to further the object. Bounties will be given in accordance with existing orders from the War Department, and veterans will have superior claims to promotion. It is probable that this plan, which is said to have originated with Governor Morton, of Indiana, will be carried out with other brigades so far as is practicable.

**T**HE GOVERNMENT DEBT.—It is stated, semi-officially, that the Government enters upon the third year of the war with a debt of twelve hundred and twenty-two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**B**rig.-Gen. G. R. Paul, who was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, has arrived, with two of his staff, at his home in Newport, Ky. We are glad to announce that the General is improving, as regards his general physical condition, but is still blind from the effects of his wound.

**G**eneral Grierson, who has become famous as the hero of the dashing cavalry raid through several Confederate States, was honored at his home in Jacksonville, Ill., by a public reception.

**T**he great land suit of Jo Davis's heirs vs. Cheeseman and others was concluded in the Kenton Circuit Court Saturday, the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of defendant. The suit involved a large tract of land lying in the Bank Lick valley, and, had the suit been decided in favor of plaintiffs, some twenty or thirty persons would have been ejected from their homes, where some of them have resided for a great many years. A motion was made by the attorneys of the plaintiff for an appeal in the case, which will be heard at the next term.

**T**he late battle-field in Georgia is said by a correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, to have extended ten miles, and to have exceeded, in point of carnage, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro, or Shiloh. The field by moonlight is depicted as picturesque and terrible beyond all description, the glittering beams shining on the faces of the dead, distorted in expression from the wounds of their torn and mangled bodies, with heaps of the wounded and dying, with scattered arms strewn everywhere, with broken artillery, carriages, and caissons, dead horses, and all the debris of a bloodily-contested field. This writer confirms the account which we have from our own sources, concerning the unequalled roar of the artillery.

**A**woman, supposed to be dead, was removed to the hospital of Bildah, in Algeria, for the purpose of being subjected to a post mortem examination, her disease having appeared inexplicable to the medical men who had attended her. As the surgeon was about to make use of the scalpel and commence her dissection, the supposed corpse uttered a loud shriek and sat up. She had been in a state of lethargy and awoke only just in time. Abbe Provost, the author of "Manor Lescat," was less fortunate; it is known that he died from wounds inflicted by the dissecting knife under similar circumstances.

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**P**ROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR  
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

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He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to usward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nation.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go for victories won, and for the strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a people, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sunlight of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

(Signed) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

L. S. I have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this

the 17th day of October, 1863.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

AUGUST 12, 1863.

WE are authorized to announce ABRAHAM

GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to

the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the

next session of the Legislature.

Refr to any member of the Legislature of

1863-8, 69-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN A.

CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to

the office of Door-keeper of the House of Rep-

resentatives of the next Legislature.

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**STATEMENT**  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
**AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1859.

The name of the corporation is **AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is **FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**, and is paid up.

**ASSETS.**

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 58,990 02  
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, 111,968 02  
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 29,600 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G' Mort.) M'tg'ge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tg'ge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00  
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00  
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'ge Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00  
Hartford & N. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'tg'ge Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tg'ge Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tg'ge Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,360 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tg'ge Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds, (W. & B.) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 per ct., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00  
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1833 & 1858.] 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,600 67,200 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per ct. semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00  
United States [5-20.] Con-  
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00  
U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug-  
ust] 7-10 p.m. semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00  
N. Y. State Stock 6 per ct., quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00  
N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00  
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00  
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00  
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per ct., semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00  
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70  
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690 15,886 00  
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00  
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00  
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00  
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00  
50 Shares Stamford B'k S'k, Stamford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00  
36 Shares Eagle B'k S'k, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00  
200 Shares Enviro B'k S'k, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00  
100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00  
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00  
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis Mo., 10,000 8,000 00  
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis Mo., 20,000 16,000 00  
409 Shares Farmers and Merchants B'k S'k, Phil. B. 10,000 10,500 00  
200 Shares Phoenix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00  
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k Co., Hartf'd, Conn. 7,500 11,250 00  
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00  
200 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00  
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00  
300 Shares Butchers Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00  
100 Shares Bank of Com't Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00  
100 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00  
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00  
300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00  
100 Shares Merchantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00  
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00  
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00  
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00  
400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00  
820 Shares Merchantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00  
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00  
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00  
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. 30,000 35,400 00  
200 Shares N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00  
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00  
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City, 20,000 20,000 00  
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City, 10,000 10,600 00  
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00  
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 23,600 00  
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. B'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00  
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00  
Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

**LIABILITIES.**

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None. Losses adjusted and due, None. Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or awaiting further pro-  
cess, All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total Liabilities, \$142,735 95

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT,**  
HARTFORD COUNTY,

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the **AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, being severally sworn, de-  
pose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the  
amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors of the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said **AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.  
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,  
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand to this day and year above written.

[L. S.] GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.